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STATISTICAL REPORT

New Petitions Filed

The year 1991 was the busiest year in the history of the Supreme Court of Appeals. A total of 3180 cases were filed, almost double the number filed last year and over 1000 more cases than for any previous year. The single year percentage increase of 95.9% over last year's total was the largest in the Court's history, and perhaps the largest in the history of any appellate court in the country.

Without question, the category with the most dramatic increase in 1991 has been workers' compensation, with a total of 1947 for the year. In fact, more workers' compensation appeals were filed in 1991 than for all case types in 1990.

In addition, records were set with respect to certified questions (35), civil appeals (524), and, ethics cases (23). Some of this growth in non-workers' compensation cases has been due to the successful implementation of the shorter appeal period, but the clear trend in recent years has been a steady growth in the Court's workload.

Despite the dramatic growth in overall case filings, three categories, certiorari, habeas corpus, and petitions, declined over the previous year's total. With the 149 habeas corpus petitions representing the lowest figure over the past nine years.

The Court implemented a number of changes in 1991 to address the challenges presented by this increased caseload, especially in workers' compensation cases, with new case evaluation forms, mandatory appendices, abbreviated briefing schedules, expedited submissions, and memorandum orders. As the Court continues to be the busiest court of last resort in a state without an intermediate appellate court, additional changes may warrant consideration.

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
CERTIFIED	18	20	12	17	23	21	28	29	35
CERTIORARI	9	27	10	6	4	2	7	5	4
CIVIL	293	306	332	376	422	394	419	426	524
COMPENSATION	116	162	198	421	841	488	528	481	1947
CRIMINAL	180	183	157	182	176	182	168	183	181
ETHICS	0	1	10	16	20	13	12	17	23
HABEAS CORPUS	321	317	367	240	200	195	186	171	149
MANDAMUS	132	166	181	196	214	183	141	149	179
PETITION	10	20	24	30	52	47	39	40	20
PROHIBITION	80	80	81	101	85	96	116	122	118
TOTAL	1159	1282	1372	1585	2037	1621	1644	1623	3180

Case Dispositions

In 1988, clearing a small backlog accumulated in 1987, the Court disposed of 154 more cases than were filed. In 1989, the Court disposed of 91 more cases than were filed. In 1990, a late year spurt in workers' compensation appeals resulted in 130 more cases being filed than were disposed. In 1991, this trend continued, with the Court disposing of 344 fewer appeals than were filed. It is important to note, however, of this 352 case deficit, 257 were workers' compensation appeals, most filed in the last six weeks of the year, and that by mid-February all of the cases filed in 1991 are expected to have been decided on initial review.

Because the Court is granting fewer cases, however, the number of granted cases awaiting disposition has remained at a manageable level. At the end of 1988, there were 433 granted cases pending disposition. At the end of 1989, there were 352 pending. At the end of 1990, there were only 294 pending. At the end of 1991, 427 granted cases were pending disposition, but of this figure 253 are workers' compensation appeals which should be resolved by mid-March.

				-------Disposals-------				
	Filed	Refused	Granted	Opinion	Order	Dism	With	Pending
CERTIFIED	35	8	17	15	0	2	0	8
CERTIORARI	4	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
CIVIL	524	290	191	172	4	18	9	118
COMPENSATION	1947	1118	572	8	384	1	9	253
CRIMINAL	181	152	37	28	0	1	0	25
ETHICS	23	0	24	17	9	4	0	9
HABEAS CORPUS	149	115	24	3	19	4	0	1
MANDAMUS	179	80	66	8	23	25	11	9
PETITION	20	19	5	1	4	0	2	0
PROHIBITION	118	71	35	20	8	6	2	4
TOTAL	3180	1855	973	274	451	62	33	427

Percentage of Cases Granted

There has been a clear trend in the past few years to grant review in fewer cases. The 1990 figure of 37.2% was the lowest since 1983. In 1991, the Court was even less inclined to grant review, voting to grant only 34.4% of the time. Even more pronounced, are trends to grant review more infrequently in specific case categories. For example, after granting almost 6 of every 10 workers' compensation appeals in 1987, the Court granted only about 3 of every 10 workers' compensation appeals in 1991. Even more dramatically, after granting review in over 4 of every 10 criminal cases in 1986, the Court granted less than 2 of every 10 criminal cases in 1991, making it more than twice as likely that a defendant's conviction and sentence will not receive full appellate review.

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
CERTIFIED	23.5%	68.8%	46.1%	50.0%	42.1%	65.4%	67.9%	65.5%	68.0%
CERTIORARI	70.0%	67.9%	55.6%	50.0%	25.0%	50.0%	40.0%	16.7%	50.0%
CIVIL	41.8%	43.1%	42.3%	40.9%	41.3%	40.4%	42.3%	45.5%	39.7%
COMPENSATION	75.5%	80.3%	55.5%	56.6%	47.9%	56.9%	43.4%	37.6%	33.8%
CRIMINAL	25.7%	36.3%	36.3%	40.8%	30.3%	30.5%	23.0%	18.7%	19.6%
ETHICS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
HABEAS CORPUS	17.6%	24.7%	16.9%	14.7%	17.7%	22.4%	16.4%	21.0%	17.3%
MANDAMUS	50.4%	46.3%	41.1%	40.8%	41.2%	47.8%	39.6%	45.5%	45.2%
PETITION	11.1%	38.1%	54.2%	53.9%	35.3%	34.0%	35.6%	32.4%	20.8%
PROHIBITION	50.7%	31.3%	49.3%	26.2%	29.3%	42.7%	33.3%	32.5%	33.0%
TOTAL	36.5%	42.7%	38.0%	39.2%	40.9%	43.6%	37.5%	37.2%	34.4%

Percentage of Filings

The clear trend toward an increase in workers' compensation appeals as a percentage of the Court's total workload has continued in 1991. In 1983, workers' compensation appeals comprised only 1 of every 10 cases filed in the Supreme Court. In 1991, by contrast, over 6 of every 10 cases filed in the Supreme Court has been a workers' compensation appeal. It might be useful to conduct a survey of other states to determine whether reforms are necessary, such as the creation of an administrative appeals tribunal, in order to reduce the burden of these, and other administrative appeals. It is unlikely that there is any other appellate court in the country, including intermediate appellate courts, for which workers' compensation appeals comprise such a large percentage of total caseload.

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
CERTIFIED	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%
CERTIORARI	0.8%	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
CIVIL	25.3%	23.9%	24.3%	23.7%	19.4%	24.3%	25.5%	26.2%	16.5%
COMPENSATION	10.0%	12.6%	14.4%	26.6%	43.7%	30.1%	32.1%	29.6%	61.2%
CRIMINAL	15.5%	14.3%	11.4%	11.5%	9.5%	11.2%	10.2%	11.3%	5.7%
ETHICS	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%
HABEAS CORPUS	27.2%	24.7%	26.8%	15.1%	9.1%	12.0%	11.3%	10.5%	4.7%
MANDAMUS	11.4%	13.0%	13.2%	12.4%	9.7%	11.3%	8.6%	9.2%	5.6%
PETITION	0.9%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	2.9%	2.4%	2.5%	0.6%
PROHIBITION	6.9%	6.2%	5.9%	6.4%	4.2%	5.9%	7.1%	7.5%	3.7%

Caseload Comparison with Comparable Courts

West Virginia is one of only 11 states without an intermediate appellate court. Since 1984, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Utah have all created intermediate appellate courts. No other comparable appellate court in the country handles as many cases as this Court. In fact, in 1991 our Court has handled over 200 more cases than all the cases handled by the states of Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming, in 1989, the most recent year for which statistics are available. In a single year, this Court has handled more cases than Delaware, South Dakota, and Wyoming each handled for a six-year period ending in 1989.

CASES FILED PER YEAR IN SUPREME COURT

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
DELAWARE	331	409	420	401	410	485
MAINE	N/A	602	579	631	507	452
MISSISSIPPI	840	819	1013	893	793	872
MONTANA	N/A	639	602	571	655	618
NEBRASKA	1002	997	1014	1196	1094	1277
NEVADA	799	777	853	856	922	1047
NEW HAMPSHIRE	603	574	534	516	543	532
NORTH DAKOTA	370	338	377	382	N/A	N/A
RHODE ISLAND	611	691	557	542	581	565
SOUTH DAKOTA	344	375	395	449	463	484
UTAH	712	670	674	N/A	N/A	N/A
VERMONT	648	594	574	569	625	659
WEST VIRGINIA	1282	1372	1585	2037	1621	1644
WYOMING	331	306	342	320	334	363

Justice Workload for Comparable Courts

Granted the number of cases filed per justice in West Virginia, the comparison with comparable courts becomes even more dramatic. A few of the comparable appellate courts have more members than West Virginia. The Mississippi Supreme Court has nine justices, the Maine Supreme Court has seven justices, and the Montana Supreme Court has seven justices. The State of Nebraska, which recently created an intermediate appellate court, and whose filings have been the closest to West Virginia's, has seven justices on its Supreme Court. Although 1991 statistics are unavailable for the other states, the per justice figure of 636 for West Virginia in 1991 was more than triple that for any comparable court over the period 1984-1989, and may be among the highest for any appellate court of any type in the country.

CASES FILED PER JUSTICE PER YEAR IN SUPREME COURT

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
DELAWARE	66	82	84	80	82	97
MAINE	N/A	86	83	90	72	65
MISSISSIPPI	93	91	113	99	88	97
MONTANA	N/A	91	86	82	94	88
NEBRASKA	143	142	145	171	156	182
NEVADA	160	155	171	171	184	209
NEW HAMPSHIRE	121	115	107	103	109	106
NORTH DAKOTA	74	68	75	76	N/A	N/A
RHODE ISLAND	122	138	111	108	116	113
SOUTH DAKOTA	69	75	79	90	93	97
UTAH	142	134	135	N/A	N/A	N/A
VERMONT	130	119	115	114	125	131
WEST VIRGINIA	256	274	317	407	324	329
WYOMING	66	61	68	64	67	73

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WEST VIRGINIA STATE COURT SYSTEM

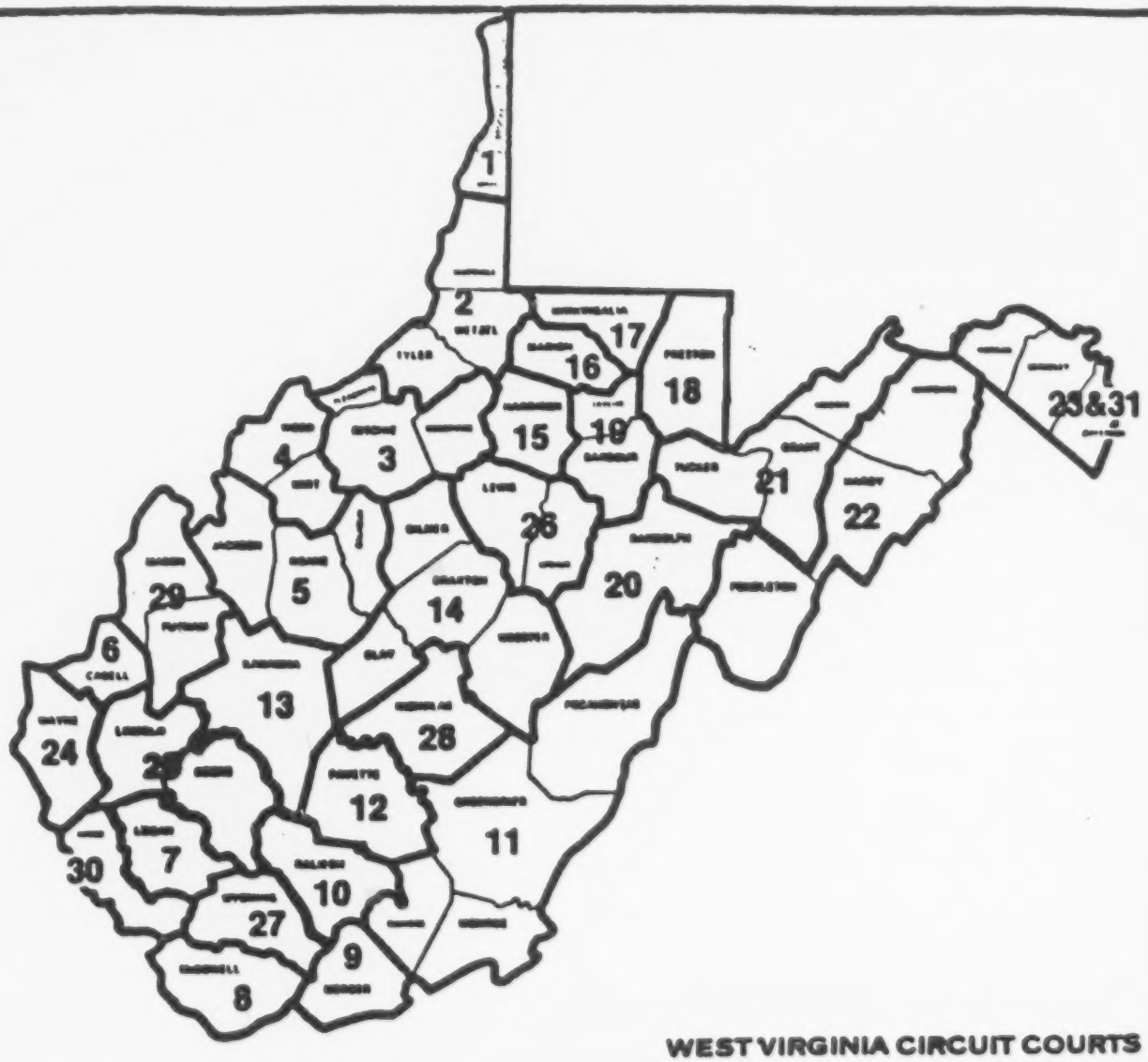
ANNUAL CASELOAD REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1991

WEST VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

April, 1992

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Administrative Office wishes to thank the circuit and magistrate court clerks of the state for their continuing effort to provide timely and accurate statistics on caseload activity in their courts. We also wish to acknowledge the contributions of judges and magistrates who have shared their perceptions and suggestions on the content and form of reports and contributed to the monitoring effort.



WEST VIRGINIA CIRCUIT COURTS

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COURT SYSTEM
ANNUAL CASELOAD REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1991

CIRCUIT COURT

CASE FILINGS

A total of 59,773 cases were filed in the circuit courts of West Virginia in 1991, an increase of 4% over 1990 totals. Increases were registered in civil (5%), criminal (3%) and juvenile delinquency cases (5%). Overall, case filings are at their highest level since 1985 (see Figure 1).

Civil cases constitute 77% of the caseload in the circuit courts, while criminal and juvenile matters are 12% and 11% respectively of the remainder. Figures 2 and 3 show the distribution of specific case types in the civil and criminal caseload in 1991.

The increase in civil case filings was fueled primarily by domestic relations cases which increased by 8% in 1991 compared to 1990, from 14,582 to 15,791 new filings. General civil case filings actually decreased in 1991 (-1%) as did civil magistrate appeals (-11%). All other civil case types experienced at least some increase in the number of filings in 1991.

The increase in criminal case filings was due to an increase in felony filings (4%) and criminal magistrate appeals (9%), continuing the trend of the last several years. On the other hand, misdemeanor filings declined by 20%, from 773 filings in 1990 to 619 in 1991. Statewide filing totals are shown in Table 1 in the Appendix.

The overall increase in new cases resulted in an increase in the average number of filings per judge of 44 cases, from 952 filings per judge in 1990 to 996 in 1991. At the same time, the range in filings per judge across circuits has shifted. The range in filings per judge in 1989 was from a low of 621 to a high of 1,579; in 1991, the range was from a low of 519 to a high of 1,483. In general, the number of filings per judge is becoming more widely distributed about the average; that is, the variation in filings per judge across circuits is now slightly more pronounced than in the recent past. Figures 4 and 5 show this variation for civil and criminal cases respectively.

Civil filings per judge range from 434 to 1,242 with an average of 770, while criminal filings per judge range from 49 to 188 with an average of 117 criminal filings per judge. Table 2 shows filings per judge by circuit for 1991.

Despite the increase in filings in 1991, the circuit courts managed to clear cases at a rate of 108%; that is, the pace of dispositions exceeded that of new filings by 8%. A total of 64,527 cases were disposed in 1991, marking the first year in the last four in which dispositions statewide outnumbered new filings. This suggests that the courts are not only keeping abreast of their caseloads but working on the inventory of older pending cases. The clearance rate for civil cases was 110%; for criminal cases, it was 105% statewide. Table 3 shows civil and criminal clearance rates by circuit for 1991. Values below 100% indicate that a court is not keeping pace with the incoming cases; values below 90% are a definite warning signal of delays in processing and the gradual accumulation of a case backlog. On the other hand, values greatly in excess of 100% may reflect a massive purge effort by the court, either dismissing inactive cases under Rule 41(b) and/or undertaking a general case review and clean-up.

The total number of pending cases was reduced by 8% in calendar year 1991. At 56,418, the number of pending cases is at its lowest level since 1987 (see Figure 1). The civil pending caseload was reduced by 9% during the period and the criminal by 7%. On the other hand, the number of pending juvenile delinquency cases increased by 7% in 1991 (see Table 1).

The number of pending civil cases which are older than established time standards was reduced by 21% from more than 28,000 cases to 22,510. The percentage of civil cases in compliance with the time standards rose accordingly, from 46% to 52%, but is still somewhat short of the July 1, 1993 compliance goal of 60%. Still, improvements in compliance have been registered across all civil case types. General civil and domestic relations cases improved the most dramatically, from 51% to 58% and 38% to 47% compliance, respectively (see Tables 4 and 5).

Circuit Court Caseload
1987 -- 1991

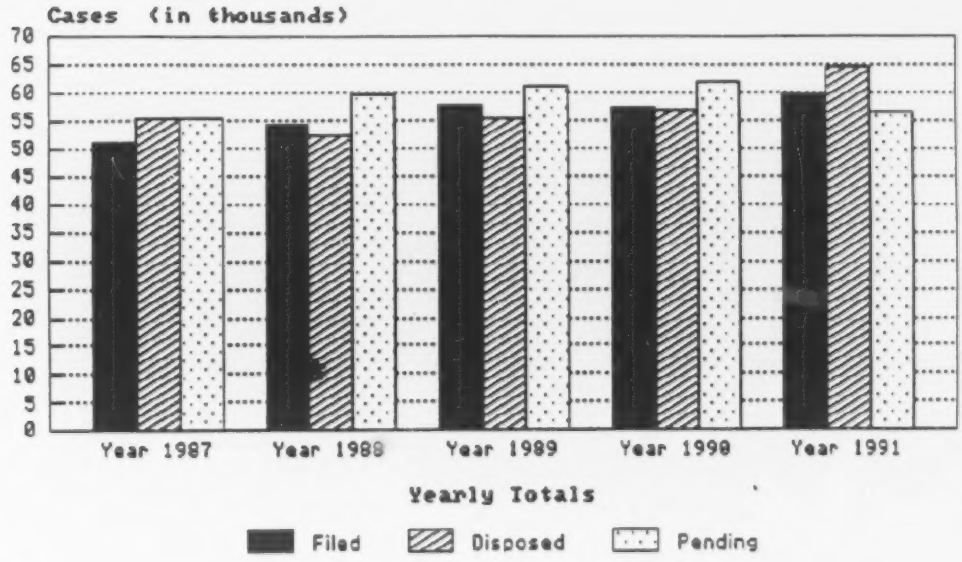


Figure 1

The number of pending criminal cases which are older than their respective time standards decreased by 14% in 1991, from approximately 3,500 cases to just over 3,000. The percentage of criminal cases in compliance with time standards increased only marginally from 39% to 43%. This is still far short of the 70% compliance goal set for July 1, 1993 (see Tables 4 and 5).

Slight gains have been made in the processing of both civil and criminal magistrate appeals, cases which have traditionally been prone to delay. First, the number of pending civil appeals decreased by 13%, from more than 1,000 to 875, while the number of pending criminal appeals decreased by 7%, from 1,343 to 1,254. Second, the compliance rate for civil appeals rose from 31% to 35% while that for criminal appeals increased from 30% to 40% (see Tables 4 and 5).

Only one-third of our judicial circuits have 60% or more of their civil caseload in compliance with time standards; that is, 60% or more of their caseload has not yet exceeded the established time frames for disposition. Four circuits actually have 40% or less of their civil cases in compliance.

Only one-fourth of our judicial circuits have 60% or more of their criminal caseload in compliance with time standards, while approximately one-third have 40% or less.

Civil Caseload Distribution
Year 1991

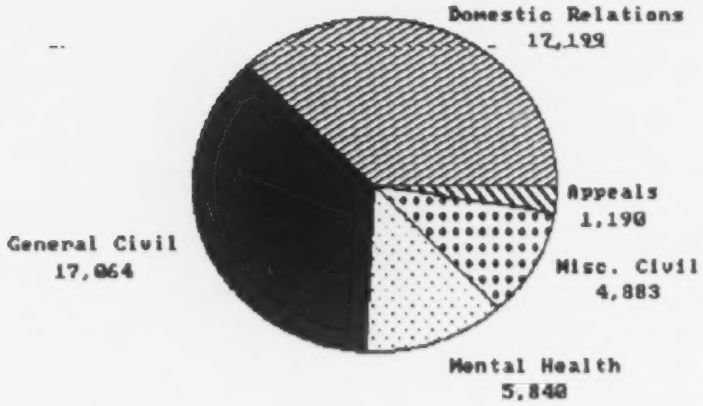


Figure 2

Civil Caseload Distribution

General Civil	37%
Domestic Relations	37%
Mental Health	13%
Appeals	2%
Miscellaneous Civil	10%

Criminal Caseload Distribution
Year 1991

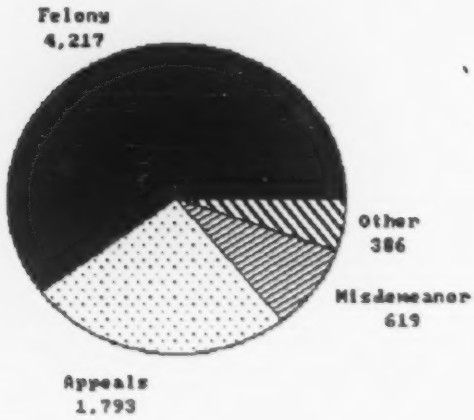


Figure 3

Criminal Caseload Distribution

Felony	60%
Misdemeanor	9%
Appeals	25%
Other	6%

Civil Filings per Judge
By Circuit, Year 1991

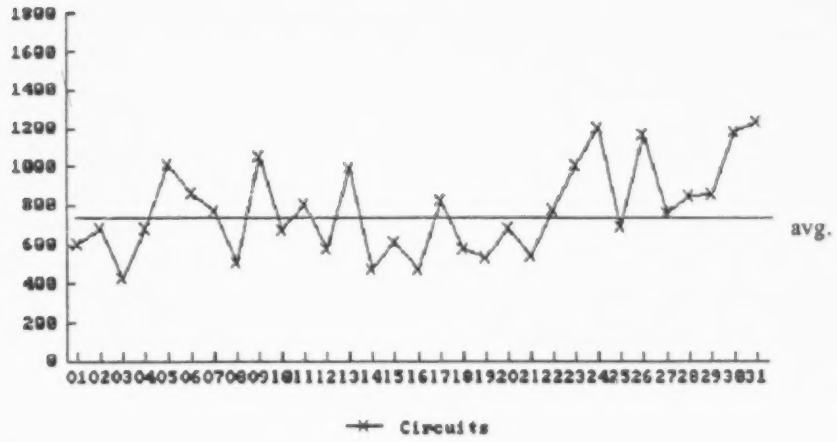


Figure 4

Criminal Filings per Judge
By Circuit, Year 1991

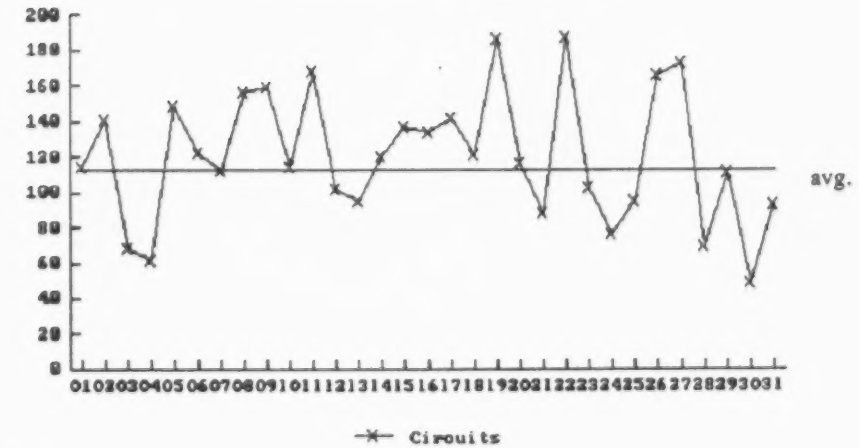


Figure 5

MAGISTRATE COURT

A total of 316,078 cases were filed in the magistrate courts of West Virginia in 1991, a 3% decrease over 1990 totals. While the number of worthless check and other misdemeanor cases increased by 11% and 4% respectively, the number of motor vehicle, DNR and civil cases declined. Traffic-related cases decreased by 9%, DNR cases by 3%, and civil cases by 10% as compared to 1990. As is clear from Figure 6, however, magistrate court case filings have been subject to fluctuations over the last several years.

Motor vehicle cases still constitute the bulk of case filings in magistrate court; they represent 44% of the total caseload. Worthless check and other misdemeanor cases account for 21% and 20% of new filings respectively, while DNR cases are 2% of the total. Civil cases make up the remaining 13% of the magistrate court caseload (see Figure 7 and Table 6).

In addition to these cases, the magistrate courts handled a total of 13,775 felony charges in 1991 and conducted initial proceedings in 737 mental health cases, 55 child neglect and abuse cases, and 3,277 juvenile delinquency cases (see Table 7).

The most dramatic caseload trend in magistrate court is the significant growth in the number of domestic violence cases. A total of 7,242 petitions were filed in 1991, a 39% increase over 1990 totals and an 88% increase over 1989 filings.

Total filings per magistrate ranged from a high of 5,501 to a low of 318. Criminal filings per magistrate varied from 4,849 to 284, and civil filings per magistrate ranged from 652 to 34 in 1991. Obviously, the figures on filings per magistrate are biased by the fact that all counties, regardless of size, are required to have at least two magistrates. Thus, these figures should be interpreted with some caution. Table 8 shows filings per magistrate by county.

The magistrate courts disposed of a total of 301,848 cases in 1991, for a clearance rate of 95%. Clearance was lowest for worthless check cases (86%), while other misdemeanor (92%), DNR (94%), and motor vehicle cases (95%) dispositions kept better pace with new filings. On the other hand, civil case clearance was 115%, with the number of dispositions outnumbering filings by more than 6,000 cases.

These clearance rates resulted in an overall increase of 12% in the number of pending cases in magistrate court at the end of 1991 as compared to 1990. While the number of civil pending cases decreased by 25%, all categories of criminal cases experienced an increase in the number of pending cases, ranging from 30% for worthless check cases to 16% for other misdemeanor cases. At the end of 1991, approximately 136,000 cases were pending in magistrate courts statewide (see Table 6).

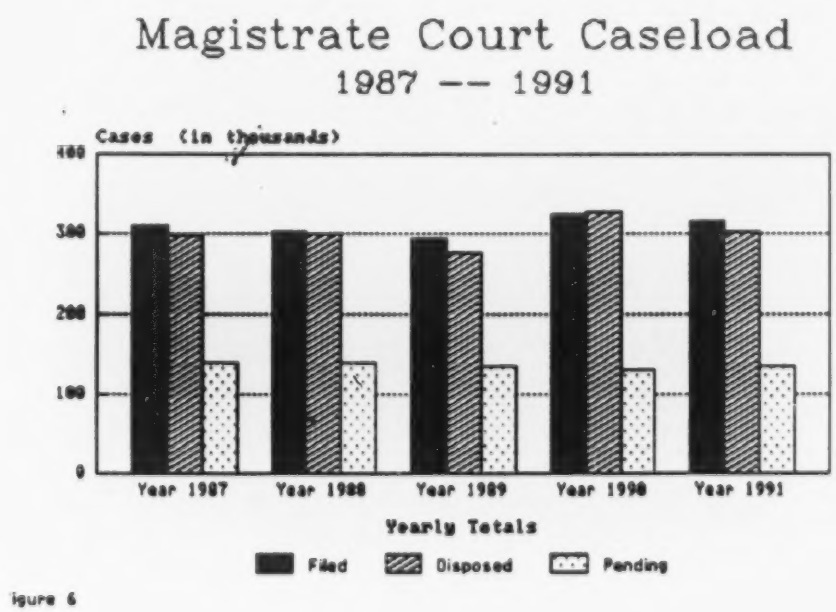


Figure 6

Magistrate Caseload Distribution
Year 1991

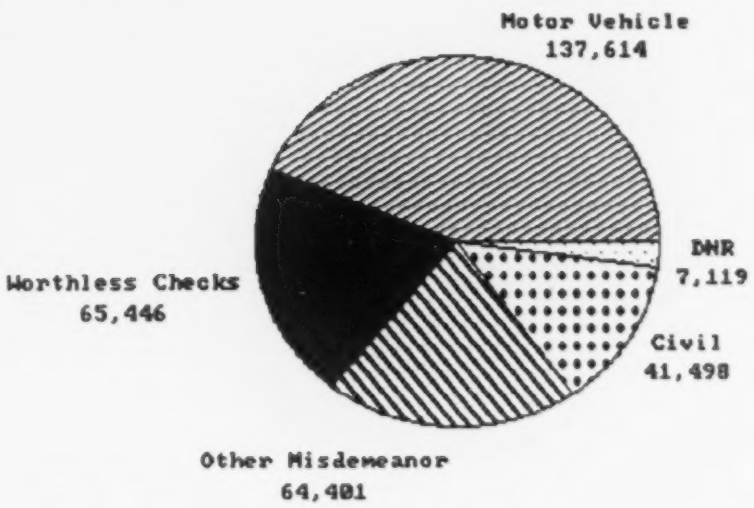


Figure 7

Magistrate Court Caseload Distribution

Worthless Checks	21%
Motor Vehicle Offenses	44%
DNR Offenses	2%
Other Misdemeanors	20%
Civil	13%

APPENDIX

TABLE 1

CIRCUIT COURT REPORT
STATE TOTAL
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1991

DIVISION	CASE TYPE	PENDING AS OF 1/1/91	CASES FILED	BENCH TRIALS	JURY TRIALS	OTHER DISPO-SITIONS	PENDING AS OF 1/1/92	% CHANG IN PENDI IN 1991
CIVIL	GENERAL CIVIL	30395	17064	351	529	19719	26860	-12%
	ADOPTIONS	323	941	2	0	911	351	9%
	CHILD/ABUSE NEGLECT	688	467	1	0	484	670	-3%
	OTHER DOMESTIC RELATIONS	14723	15791	52	0	16729	13733	-7%
	MENTAL HEALTH	667	5840	3	0	5858	646	-3%
	ADMIN. AGENCY APPEALS	568	584	0	0	553	599	5%
	MAGISTRATE APPEALS	1005	606	55	23	658	875	-13%
	OTHER-CIVIL	3053	4883	30	6	4864	3036	-1%
TOTAL		51422	46176	494	558	49776	46770	-9%
CRIMINAL	FELONY	3327	4217	104	329	3927	3184	-4%
	MISDEMEANOR	669	619	20	16	647	605	-10%
	MAGISTRATE APPEALS	1343	1793	91	119	1672	1254	-7%
	OTHER-CRIMINAL	365	386	23	7	441	280	-23%
TOTAL		5704	7015	238	471	6687	5323	-7%
JUVENILE	DELINQUENCY	4046	6582	415	11	5877	4325	7%
TOTAL		4046	6582	415	11	5877	4325	7%
TOTAL		61172	59773	1147	1040	62340	56418	-8%

Prepared 21 Mar 92

* Can not be calculat

TABLE 2

FILINGS PER JUDGE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1991

CIRCUIT	CIVIL FILINGS PER JUDGE	RANK	CRIMINAL FILINGS PER JUDGE	RANK	JUVENILE FILINGS PER JUDGE	RANK	TOTAL FILINGS PER JUDGE	RANK
CIRCUIT 1	609	23	114	18	46	26	769	25
CIRCUIT 2	683	20	141	10	91	17	914	18
CIRCUIT 3	434	31	68	29	17	30	519	31
CIRCUIT 4	689	18	62	30	48	25	799	24
CIRCUIT 5	1010	6	149	8	70	21	1229	6
CIRCUIT 6	865	9	122	13	182	5	1168	9
CIRCUIT 7	776	15	112	19	215	3	1102	11
CIRCUIT 8	509	28	156	7	25	29	689	28
CIRCUIT 9	1057	5	159	6	78	19	1294	5
CIRCUIT 10	673	21	114	17	291	1	1078	13
CIRCUIT 11	809	13	168	4	157	7	1134	10
CIRCUIT 12	576	25	102	22	226	2	904	20
CIRCUIT 13	991	8	95	23	92	16	1178	8
CIRCUIT 14	477	29	120	15	75	20	671	30
CIRCUIT 15	619	22	137	11	135	11	891	22
CIRCUIT 16	477	29	134	12	107	14	717	27
CIRCUIT 17	824	12	142	9	8	31	973	17
CIRCUIT 18	582	24	121	14	54	23	757	26
CIRCUIT 19	539	27	187	2	169	6	895	21
CIRCUIT 20	688	19	116	16	51	24	855	23
CIRCUIT 21	544	26	88	26	46	26	677	29
CIRCUIT 22	782	14	188	1	40	28	1010	16
CIRCUIT 23	1008	7	103	21	112	13	1223	7
CIRCUIT 24	1205	2	76	27	202	4	1483	1
CIRCUIT 25	691	17	95	24	123	12	909	19
CIRCUIT 26	1169	4	166	5	83	18	1418	3
CIRCUIT 27	767	16	173	3	140	9	1080	12
CIRCUIT 28	850	11	69	28	147	8	1066	14
CIRCUIT 29	858	10	111	20	58	22	1027	15
CIRCUIT 30	1191	3	49	31	103	15	1343	4
CIRCUIT 31	1242	1	93	25	138	10	1473	2

TABLE 3

CLEARANCE RATES BY CASE TYPE
CALENDAR YEAR 1991

CIRCUIT	CIVIL CLEARANCE RATE	CRIMINAL CLEARANCE RATE
CIRCUIT 1	106%	86%
CIRCUIT 2	103%	90%
CIRCUIT 3	106%	85%
CIRCUIT 4	106%	103%
CIRCUIT 5	91%	72%
CIRCUIT 6	101%	101%
CIRCUIT 7	93%	99%
CIRCUIT 8	80%	100%
CIRCUIT 9	102%	93%
CIRCUIT 10	96%	107%
CIRCUIT 11	106%	83%
CIRCUIT 12	117%	107%
CIRCUIT 13	134%	120%
CIRCUIT 14	93%	85%
CIRCUIT 15	187%	154%
CIRCUIT 16	109%	138%
CIRCUIT 17	114%	131%
CIRCUIT 18	107%	75%
CIRCUIT 19	101%	89%
CIRCUIT 20	88%	144%
CIRCUIT 21	105%	107%
CIRCUIT 22	102%	104%
CIRCUIT 23	110%	101%
CIRCUIT 24	85%	84%
CIRCUIT 25	84%	126%
CIRCUIT 26	121%	96%
CIRCUIT 27	118%	78%
CIRCUIT 28	196%	265%
CIRCUIT 29	88%	99%
CIRCUIT 30	108%	69%
CIRCUIT 31	93%	103%
TOTAL	110%	105%

TABLE 4

PERCENT OF CASES IN COMPLIANCE WITH TIME STANDARDS
1989 - 1991

	End of Fiscal Yr. 89 (6/89)	*End of Calen. Yr. 89 (12/89)*	*End of Fiscal Yr. 90 (6/90)*	*End of Calen. Yr. 90 (12/90)*	*End of Fiscal Yr. 91 (6/91)*	*End of Calen. Yr. 91 12/91*
General Civil	52%	46%	53%	51%	54%	58%
Adoption	61%	58%	54%	44%	53%	50%
Child Neglect/Abuse	18%	19%	19%	16%	22%	21%
Domestic Relations	43%	37%	37%	38%	45%	47%
Mental Health	80%	80%	81%	70%	65%	71%
Admin. Ag. Appeal	23%	30%	28%	23%	32%	29%
Civil Mag. Appeal	39%	38%	33%	31%	34%	35%
Other Civil	23%	25%	30%	34%	31%	35%
Total Civil	**47%**	**42%**	**47%**	**46%**	**49%**	**52%**
Felony	56%	50%	52%	47%	54%	50%
Misdemeanor	29%	23%	23%	32%	31%	28%
Crim. Mag. Appeal	35%	34%	38%	30%	31%	40%
Other Criminal	22%	24%	27%	18%	19%	18%
Total Criminal	**45%**	**40%**	**44%**	**39%**	**44%**	**43%**
Juvenile Delinquency	31%	29%	32%	30%	35%	36%

TABLE 5

PENDING CASE AGE REPORT
STATE TOTAL
AS OF THE END OF CALENDAR YEAR, 1991

DIVISION	CASETYPE	TOTAL PENDING	STANDARD	NUMBER UNDER STANDARD	NUMBER OVER STANDARD	PERCENT OVER STANDARD
CIVIL	GENERAL CIVIL	26860	18 MONTHS	15577	11283	42%
	ADOPTIONS	351	6 MONTHS	175	176	50%
	CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT	670	3 MONTHS	134	536	80%
	OTHER DOMESTIC RELATIONS	13733	6 MONTHS	6386	7347	53%
	MENTAL HEALTH	646	6 MONTHS	456	190	29%
	ADMIN. AGENCY APPEALS	599	6 MONTHS	176	423	71%
	MAGISTRATE APPEALS	875	6 MONTHS	305	570	65%
	OTHER-CIVIL	3036	6 MONTHS	1051	1985	65%
TOTAL		46770		24260	22510	48%
CRIMINAL	FELONY	3184	6 MONTHS	1587	1597	50%
	MISDEMEANOR	605	3 MONTHS	169	436	72%
	MAGISTRATE APPEALS	1254	3 MONTHS	503	751	60%
	OTHER-CRIMINAL	280	3 MONTHS	50	230	82%
TOTAL		5323		2309	3014	57%
JUVENILE	DELINQUENCY	4325	45 DAYS	1536	2789	64%
TOTAL		4325		1536	2789	64%
TOTAL		56418		28105	28313	50%

Prepared 21 Mar 92

*Can not be calcul

TABLE 6

MAGISTRATE COURT REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR 1991
STATE TOTAL

DIVISION	CASE TYPE	PENDING AS OF 1/1/91	CASES FILED	BENCH TRIALS	JURY TRIALS	OTHER DISPO-SITION	PENDING AS OF 1/1/92	% CHAN IN PEND
CRIMINAL	WORTHLESS CHECK	30325	65446	3333	1	53078	39359	30
	MOTOR VEHICLE	36286	137614	9174	101	122223	42402	17
	DNR	1725	7119	526	13	6188	2117	23
	OTHER MISDEMEANOR	29530	64401	12822	174	46536	34399	16
TOTAL		97866	274580	25855	289	228025	118277	21
CIVIL	CIVIL	23890	41498	9128	33	38518	17709	-26
TOTAL		23890	41498	9128	33	38518	17709	-26
TOTAL		121756	316078	34983	322	266543	135986	12

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*Can not be calcula

TABLE 7

MAGISTRATE COURT REPORT
SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS
STATE TOTAL
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1991

MONTH	FELONY	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	MENTAL HEALTH	CHILD NEGLECT/ ABUSE	JUVENILE	TOTAL
JANUARY	1309	471	58	6	365	2209
FEBRUARY	961	454	57	4	344	1820
MARCH	1287	548	55	5	335	2230
APRIL	1166	692	73	6	380	2317
MAY	1130	617	62	6	291	2106
JUNE	1088	639	66	4	218	2015
JULY	1402	707	101	6	245	2461
AUGUST	1105	643	66	7	222	2043
SEPTEMBER	1231	664	58	1	208	2162
OCTOBER	1109	677	59	5	192	2042
NOVEMBER	1041	584	35	2	233	1895
DECEMBER	946	546	47	3	244	1786
TOTAL	13775	7242	737	55	3277	25086

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